

Chapter 2

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Statewide Trends

This chapter describes general demographic trends in Maryland* related to population (general population, youth population, and race), economy (income, unemployment, and poverty), education (recent trends in high school completion and public school enrollment), and other factors affecting youth in Maryland (child abuse and neglect, teen birth rate, and teen violent deaths).

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF MARYLAND

Owing to limitations in data available at the county level, the trend and point-in-time information provided in this chapter concentrate on or close to 2000, which is the year for which the most consistent county-level data could be obtained. County-level data were subsequently arranged following the Maryland Department of Juvenile Services' (DJS's) five recognized geographical "areas."

Population

General Population

The Nation's 19th most populous State, Maryland had 5,296,486 citizens at the 2000 census.[†] This figure reflects an expansion of nearly half a million people during the previous decade, or a 10.35 percent increase since 1990 (RESI Research

Table 2.1. Maryland Population Change, 1990–2000

	1990 Total Population (All Ages)	2000 Total Population (All Ages)	Total Population Change 1990–2000	Total Percent Change 1990– 2000
MARYLAND (State)	4,799,770	5,296,486	496,716	10.35
Baltimore City	735,632	651,154	-84,478	-11.48
AREA 1	735,632	651,154	-84,478	-11.48
Baltimore County	694,782	754,292	59,510	8.57
Carroll County	124,086	150,897	26,811	21.61
Harford County	183,717	218,590	34,873	18.98
Howard County	189,367	247,842	58,475	30.88
AREA 2	1,191,952	1,371,621	179,669	15.07
Allegany County	74,954	74,930	-24	-0.03
Frederick County	151,345	195,277	43,932	29.03
Garrett County	28,236	29,846	1,610	5.70
Montgomery County	765,476	873,341	107,865	14.09
Washington County	121,951	131,923	9,972	8.18
AREA 3	1,141,962	1,305,317	163,355	14.30
Caroline County	27,125	29,772	2,647	9.76
Cecil County	71,866	85,951	14,085	19.60
Dorchester County	30,282	30,674	392	1.29
Kent County	17,869	19,197	1,328	7.43
Queen Anne's County	34,082	40,563	6,481	19.02
Somerset County	23,469	24,747	1,278	5.45
Talbot County	30,661	33,812	3,151	10.28
Wicomico County	74,743	84,644	9,901	13.25
Worcester County	35,288	46,543	11,255	31.89
AREA 4	345,385	395,903	50,518	14.63
Anne Arundel County	428,877	489,656	60,779	14.17
Calvert County	51,954	74,563	22,609	43.52
Charles County	101,751	120,546	18,795	18.47
Prince George's County	725,896	801,515	75,619	10.42
St. Mary's County	76,361	86,211	9,850	12.90
AREA 5	1,384,839	1,572,491	187,652	13.55

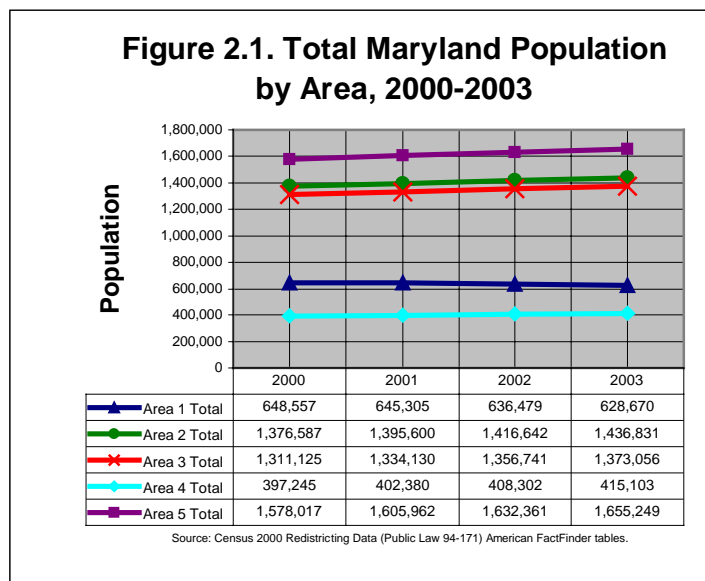
Source: Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94–171)
American FactFinder tables.

*An array of data sources were consulted, including the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Census Bureau, the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Maryland Department of Human Resources, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Maryland Department of Education, the Maryland Office of Planning, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation, the Economic Research Services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the 2003 Maryland Statistical Abstract compiled by RESI of Towson University.

[†]The 2000 population data used for the tables and figures in this section were modified to be presented by age and race. Thus totals differ slightly from one another and from those presented in the Census Bureau 2000 standard total population data. In addition, totals may not equal 100 percent owing to rounding.

and Consulting, 2003). During the 1990s, four of DJS's defined areas experienced population growth, with the exception of Baltimore City (Area 1), which experienced a decrease of 11.5 percent, or roughly 84,000 people (see table 2.1). Among incorporated cities, the most rapid percentage growth in population registered in Maryland between 1990 and 2000 was Myersville, in Frederick County. The most rapidly

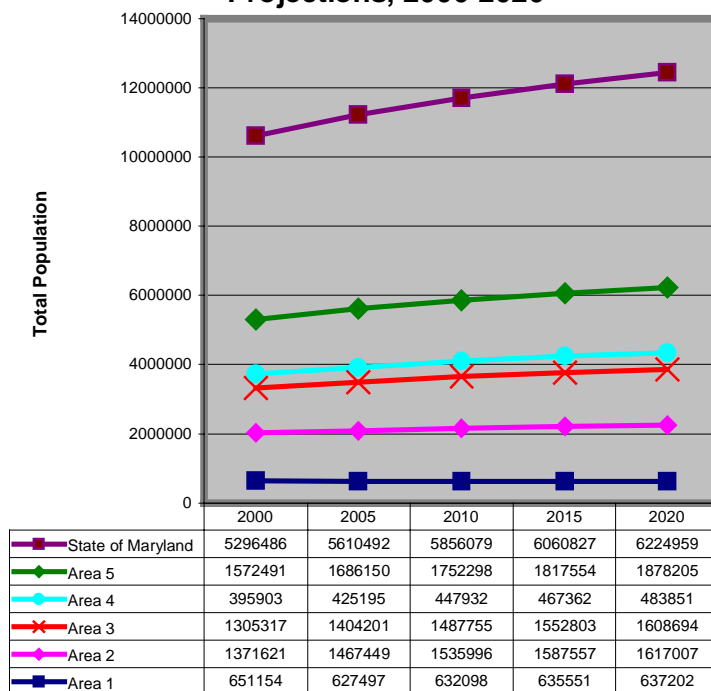
growing incorporated community measured by absolute population growth was Gaithersburg, in Montgomery County (RESI Research and Consulting, 2003). The counties experiencing the most population growth were not representative of any one DJS-defined area, with Calvert County in Area 5 experiencing the highest overall growth (43.5 percent), followed by Worcester County in Area 4 (31.9 percent), Howard County in Area 2 (30.9 percent), and Frederick County in Area 3 (29 percent). Counties experiencing slightly negative or minimal/insignificant growth



included Allegany County in Area 3(–0.03 percent) and Dorchester County in Area 4 (1.3 percent).

Since 2000, Maryland's jurisdictions have continued to experience overall population fluctuation, as presented by area and county in figure 2.1 and table B.1 in Appendix B.* Similar to the last decade, most DJS-defined areas have experienced population growth ranging from 4.4 percent to 4.9 percent between 2000 and 2003, again with the exception of Area 1 (the City of Baltimore), whose downward population trend continued toward an additional decrease of roughly 20,000 people, or –3.07 percent.

Figure 2.2. Maryland Population Projections, 2000-2020



* All tables beginning with the letter B appear in Appendix B.

Table 2.2. Maryland Population Density, 2000

County	2000 Population Density (Population per square mile.)	2000 Population Density COUNTY RANK
AREA 1	98.4	N/A
Baltimore City	98.4	19
AREA 2	2,173.60	N/A
Baltimore County	8,058.80	1
Carroll County	93	20
Harford County	46.1	24
Howard County	496.5	7
AREA 3	144	N/A
Allegany County	176.1	16
Frederick County	55	23
Garrett County	294.6	10
Montgomery County	68.7	22
Washington County	125.6	17
AREA 4	489.5	N/A
Caroline County	346.5	8
Cecil County	336	9
Dorchester County	261.5	12
Kent County	983.5	6
Queen Anne's County	1,651.20	3
Somerset County	238.7	14
Talbot County	75.6	21
Wicomico County	288	11
Worcester County	224.4	15
AREA 5	911.16	N/A
Anne Arundel County	1,177.30	5
Calvert County	1,260.10	4
Charles County	246.9	13
Prince George's County	1,762.50	2
St. Mary's County	109	18
MARYLAND	541.9	N/A

Source: RESI MD Statistical Abstract 2003, via MD Dept. Planning, Planning Data Services

Data obtained from the Maryland Department of Planning (**table B.2**) point toward continued population increases through 2020, with the exception of Area 1 (Baltimore City), which is expected to continue a population loss. These population projections are displayed in **figure 2.2**. Between 2000 and 2020, Maryland's population is projected to have passed the 6 million mark (Maryland Department of Planning, 2004; RESI Research and Consulting, 2003).

Despite the population decrease, Baltimore City remains the most densely populated of Maryland's 24 jurisdictions, with a reported 8,059 people per square mile in 2000. This figure is 4.6 times as great as the second-ranking jurisdiction, Montgomery County, which had a reported 1,763 people per square mile that year (**see table 2.2**).

Youth Population

Population changes for youth between 1990 and 2000 mirror those seen in the general population. As shown in **table 2.3** and **figure 2.3**, the number of youths (defined here as persons ages 0–19) increased along with the overall population in all counties and DJS-defined areas, save Baltimore City. While Baltimore's portion of youths among the overall population remained consistent (27.9 percent in 1990; 28.1 percent in 2000), the city experienced a percent change of –10.7 (or an estimated decrease of 21,863 youths) during the decade. The other Maryland DJS areas saw increases reflective of the overall population increases during that 10-year period. Overall, youth ages 0–19 constituted 27.4 percent of the 1990 Maryland population and 28.2 percent of the 2000

Maryland population, and the number of people in this age group grew by 13.5 percent (or 177,201 individuals) during this time span.

Table 2.4 provides a more detailed breakdown of youth by Maryland DJS area. Area 5 held the largest number of youths for all areas in 2000 (462,976), followed by Area 2 (383,221), Area 3 (357,210), Area 1 (183,207), and Area 4 (106,351). The ranking did not change from 1990.

As shown in **figure 2.4**, Maryland Department of Planning estimates show a consistent trend for youths (ages 0–19) and adults, as the overall youth population is expected to increase through the year 2020, with the exception of Area 1. However, the youth population is not expected to grow at the same rate as the overall population, and by 2020 is expected to represent a smaller percentage of the overall Maryland population than it did in 2000 (**table B.3**).

Race

In the 2000 census data, the population of Maryland identified itself as follows: white, 62 percent; African-American, 29.1 percent; Hispanic, 3.6 percent; Asian, 3.25 percent; Native American, 0.3 percent; Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, 0.04 percent; and multiple race, 1.74 percent. Census Bureau estimates for 2001–03 reveal no outstanding departures from this racial pattern. The racial and ethnic makeup of Maryland DJS–defined areas varies significantly. While most of the population in Areas 2, 3, and 4 is white (78 percent, 71 percent, and 79 percent, respectively in 2000), the majority race in Area 1 is African-American (64 percent in 2000) and has been more than double the white population in recent years. Area 5, has the largest numbers of African-Americans (42 percent of all those in the State), followed by Area 1 (28 percent). The Census Bureau projected Area 5’s African-American population to continue to rise from 2000 until 2003 (**see figures 2.5 and 2.6**). Asian Marylanders made up a much smaller percentage of the overall population and were more likely to reside in Area 3 (49 percent of the State’s total Asian population). Area 5 and Area 2 each included 22 percent of Maryland’s Asian population (**see tables B.4 and B.5**). Census Bureau estimates show a slight rise in the Asian population in all DJS areas between 2000 and 2003, with the largest increase occurring in Area 3 (**see figure 2.7**).

American Indians made up just 0.3 percent of Maryland’s population. The largest concentration of Native Americans was in DJS Area 5 (36 percent of the State’s Native Americans), followed by Areas 2 and 3 (each area was home to 22 percent of Maryland’s Native American population). Census Bureau estimates show a slight rise in the Native American population in all DJS areas between 2000 and 2003, with the largest increases occurring in Area 5 (**see figure 2.7 and table B.4**). Area 2, which now has a Native American population nearly equivalent to that of Area 3, is expected to see a smaller increase (137 persons).

**Figure 2.3. Maryland Youth and Total Population by Area
1990 and 2000**

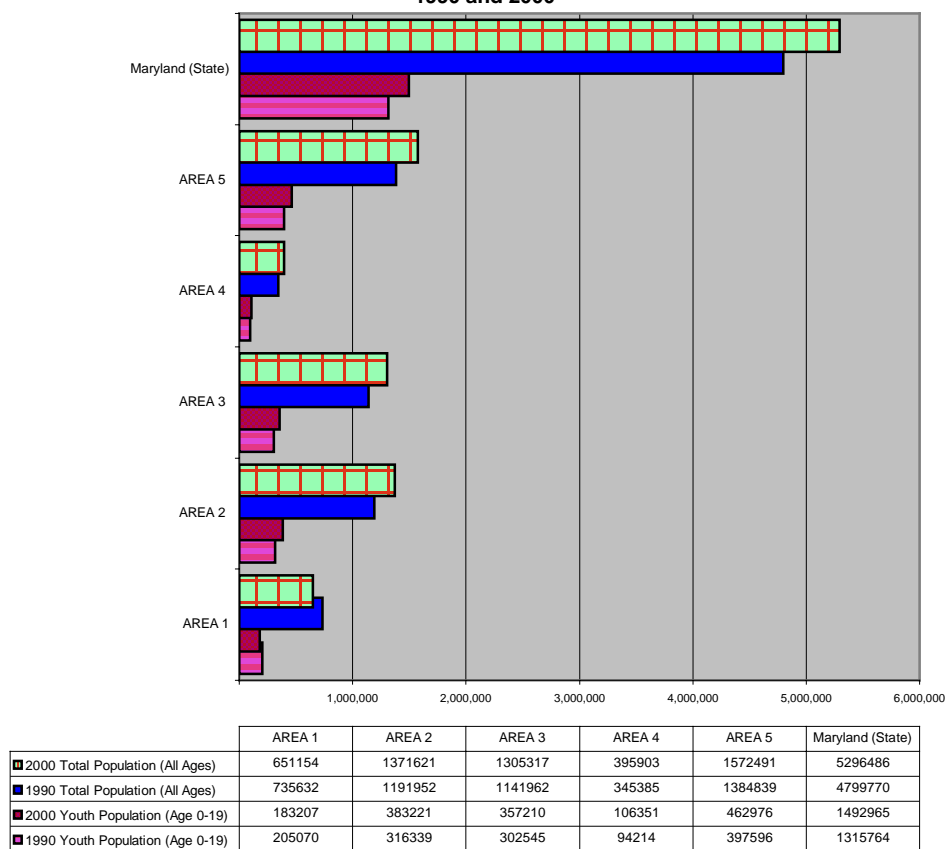


Table 2.3. Maryland Youth and Total Population Change, 1990–2000

	1990 Youth Population (Age 0–19)	% of 1990 TOTAL Population	2000 Youth Population (Age 0–19)	% of 2000 TOTAL Population	Population Change 1990–2000	Percent Change 1990–2000	1990 Total Population (All Ages)	2000 Total Population (All Ages)	Total Population Change 1990–2000	Total Percent Change 1990–2000
AREA 1	205,070	27.88	183,207	28.14	–21,863	–10.66	735,632	651,154	–84,478	–11.48
AREA 2	316,339	26.54	383,221	27.94	66,882	21.14	1,191,952	1,371,621	179,669	15.07
AREA 3	302,545	26.49	357,210	27.37	54,665	18.07	1,141,962	1,305,317	163,355	14.30
AREA 4	94,214	27.28	106,351	26.86	12,137	12.88	345,385	395,903	50,518	14.63
AREA 5	397,596	28.71	462,976	29.44	65,380	16.44	1,384,839	1,572,491	187,652	13.55
MARYLAND	1,315,764	27.41	1,492,965	28.19	177,201	13.47	4,799,770	5,296,486	496,716	10.35

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders made up a tiny (0.04) percentage of the population in 2000. Area 5 was home to 40 percent of Maryland’s Pacific Islanders, followed by Area 3, with 24 percent, and Area 2, with 21 percent (see **figure 2.9** and **table B.4**).

In 2000, 1.74 percent of the population reported multiple-race status (see **table B.5**).

About 3.6 percent of the Maryland 2000 population reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race). Close to half (47 percent) of Maryland’s Hispanics resided in Area 3, followed by Area 5’s 33 percent (see **table B.4** and **figure 2.10**). The Census Bureau estimates show a slight rise in the Hispanic population in all DJS areas between 2000 and 2003, with the largest increases in Area 5 (15,648 persons) and Area 3 (14,472).

Figure 2.4. Maryland Youth Population Projections 2000-2020

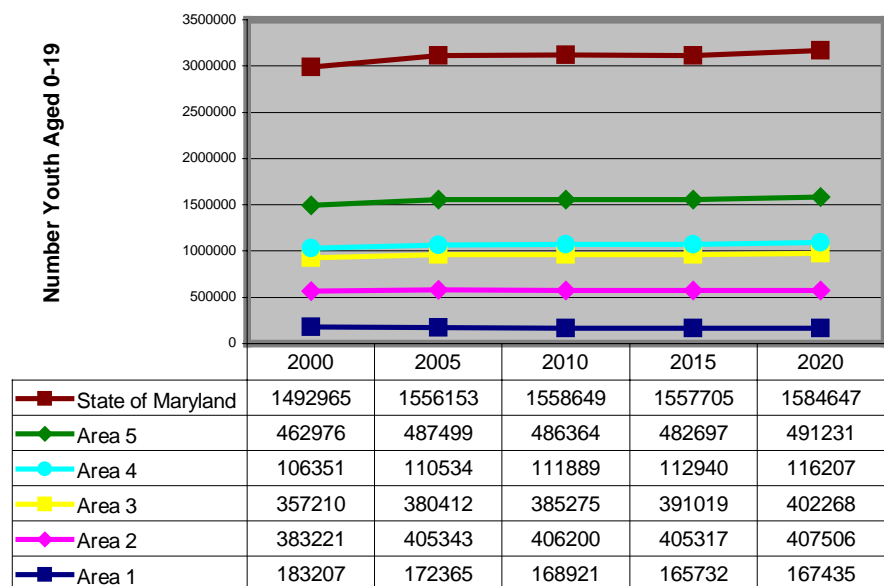


Table 2.4. 1990–2000 Maryland Youth Population by Age

	1990 Age 0–4	2000 Age 0–4	% Change, 1990–2000	1990 Age 5–9	2000 Age 5–9	% Change, 1990–2000	1990 Age 10–14	2000 Age 10–14	% Change, 1990–2000	1990 Age 15–19	2000 Age 15–19	% Change, 1990–2000	1990 Youth Population (Age 0–19)	2000 Youth Population (Age 0–19)	% Change, 1990–2000
AREA 1	59043	41694	-29.38	52225	46968	-10.07	45526	46835	2.88	48276	47710	-1.17	205070	183207	-10.66
AREA 2	89255	89386	0.15	81770	100832	23.31	72552	102799	41.69	72762	90204	23.97	316339	383221	21.14
AREA 3	86276	87904	1.89	77571	93899	21.05	69468	94447	35.96	69230	80960	16.94	302545	357210	18.07
AREA 4	24807	23469	-5.39	23951	27253	13.79	22383	28573	27.65	23073	27056	17.26	94214	106351	12.88
AREA 5	109631	110940	1.19	99219	122366	23.33	90920	119481	31.41	97826	110189	12.64	397596	462976	16.44
MD (State)	369012	353393	-4.23	334736	391318	16.90	300849	392135	30.34	311167	356119	14.45	1315764	1492965	13.47

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

ECONOMY

Income

Maryland claims the second highest median household income in the Nation (most recently assessed at \$55,000); in 2001 it was 27 percent above the national average (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census). In 2000 the lowest median household incomes were found in Allegany County (\$27,900), Garrett County (\$30,800), and Worcester County (\$30,900), while the highest median incomes were in Howard County (\$79,900), Montgomery County (\$70,100), and Frederick County (\$66,800). DJS Area 2 showed the highest median household income (\$64,200), while Area 1 showed the lowest (\$33,900).

In 2000, Maryland ranked fifth among the States in per capita personal income (behind Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York) recording a per capita personal income of \$33,482. The highest personal income average was in Montgomery County (\$47,722), the lowest in Somerset County (\$18,057). That same year, the average weekly wage in Maryland was \$700. The highest weekly wages could be found in Montgomery County (\$840); the lowest were found in Worcester County (\$401).

Unemployment

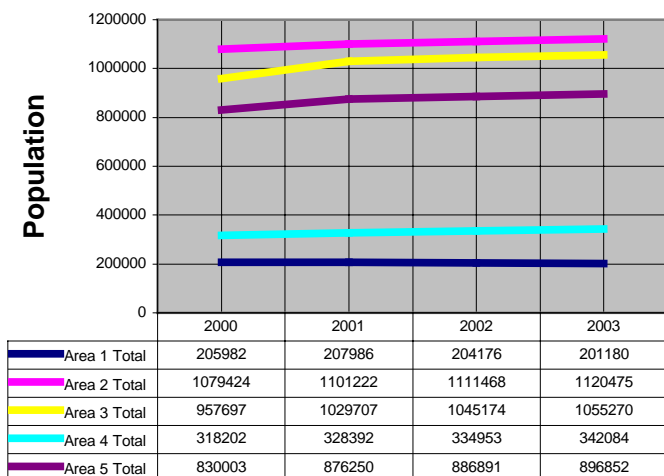
Maryland reported the 17th-lowest unemployment rate in the Nation in 2001 (4.1 percent), although its

Table 2.5. Maryland Median Household Income by Area and County, 2000

County	2000 Median Household Income
Baltimore city	\$33,900
AREA 1 Average	\$33,900
Baltimore County	\$52,200
Carroll County	\$63,500
Harford County	\$61,200
Howard County	\$79,900
AREA 2 Average	\$64,200
Allegany County	\$27,900
Frederick County	\$66,800
Garrett County	\$30,800
Montgomery County	\$70,100
Washington County	\$41,500
AREA 3 Average	\$47,420
Caroline County	\$37,600
Cecil County	\$50,500
Dorchester County	\$33,700
Kent County	\$41,800
Queen Anne's County	\$59,100
Somerset County	\$33,700
Talbot County	\$46,600
Wicomico County	\$36,400
Worcester County	\$30,900
AREA 4 Average	\$41,144
Anne Arundel County	\$65,200
Calvert County	\$65,200
Charles County	\$62,800
Prince George's County	\$56,900
St. Mary's County	\$57,400
AREA 5 Average	\$61,500
MARYLAND (State) Average	\$55,000

Source: RESI MD Statistical Abstract 2003, via MD Office of Planning, Planning Data Services, using data from the US Census Bureau & US Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 2.5. Maryland White Population by Area

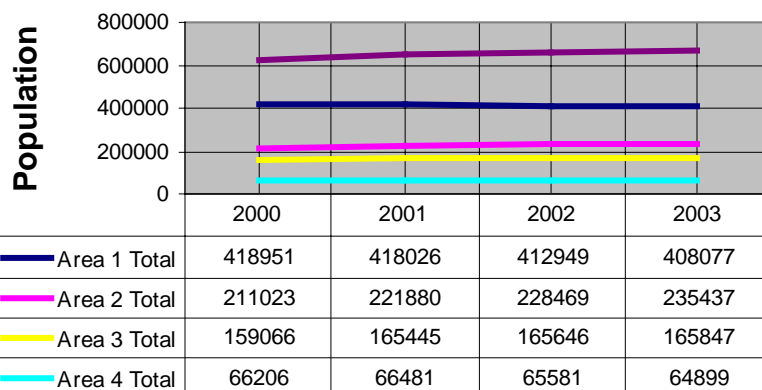


Source: Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171)
American Fact finder tables

neighbor, the District of Columbia, reported the highest (6.5 percent). That year, Montgomery County (**table B.6**) reported the State's lowest unemployment rate (2.3 percent), followed by Calvert (2.5 percent) and Charles (2.6 percent). Conversely, Worcester County reported the highest for the State (9.9 percent); followed by Dorchester (9.3 percent) and the City of Baltimore (7.9 percent). Examining unemployment rates by DJS-defined areas shows the highest unemployment rate was found in Baltimore City's, at 7.9 percent.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national unemployment rate grew from 4.2 percent to 5.7 percent in 2001 (averaging 4.8 percent), as shown below. In 2000, the unemployment rate among males in Maryland was 4.1 percent and 3.6 percent among females (RESI, 2003).

Figure 2.6. Maryland Black Population by Area



Source: Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171)
American Fact finder tables

National Unemployment Rate:

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.7

Poverty

In 2001, Maryland had the fourth-lowest poverty rate in the Nation; 7.2 percent of the population lived below the poverty level, compared with 11.7 percent for the United States as a whole (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, data for 2001, as cited by RESI, 2003).

Table B.7 shows a detailed breakdown of the poverty rate by county and Maryland DJS areas in 1999, showing great differences in the rate across areas, with Area 1 showing a poverty rate of 30.6 percent, compared with Area 2 (7.2 percent). Also in 1999, 6.1 percent of Maryland’s 1.37 million households were living in poverty. Among female-headed households, the proportion in poverty was 18.4 percent. Among female-headed households with children under 5, the proportion was 32.6 percent (RESI, 2003).

Poverty among children, or the percentage of children ages 0–17 in families with incomes below the U.S. Poverty Threshold, varies greatly by county and area in Maryland. In 2000, Area 1 saw the highest child poverty rates (26 percent), followed by Area 4 (15.7 percent), and Area 3 (12.5 percent). The lowest areas were Area 2 (6.3 percent) and Area 5 (8.5 percent). The five “worst” jurisdictions in terms of child poverty were Baltimore City, followed by Somerset County, Dorchester County, Garrett County, and Allegany County. The five “best” counties were Howard County, Carroll County, Frederick County, Harford County, and Calvert County (see **table 2.6**). These rankings were consistent for school-aged children living in families in poverty that same year (see **table 2.7**).

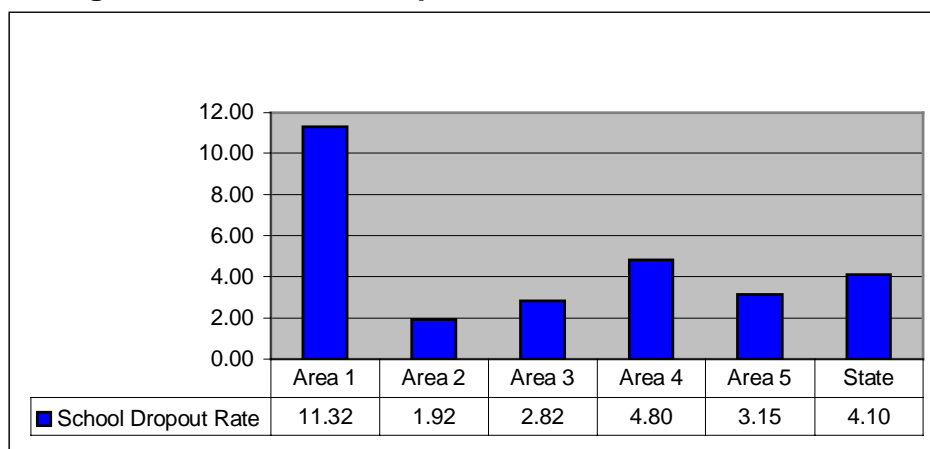
EDUCATION

Overall, Maryland is a highly educated State. It ranks third among the States in the percentage of the population (31.4) 25 and older that has completed a bachelor’s degree or more, and second among U.S. States in the percentage of the population (13.4 percent) 25 and older with a graduate or professional degree (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, data for 2000, as cited by RESI, 2003).

Recent Trends in High School Completion

In 2002, Maryland’s graduation rate was 84 percent, and Montgomery, Howard, Frederick, and Carroll counties had graduation rates higher than 90 percent. **Table B.8** shows detailed information for “on-time graduates,” meaning the percentage of students who complete their high school education within 4 years. These figures are calculated by the number of June graduates divided by the number of students enrolled in ninth grade 4 years earlier. The numbers for recent years reveal

Figure 2.12. School Dropout Rate, 2002-03 School Year



that all areas had graduation rates comparable with or higher than the State average, with the exception of Area 1, which consistently yielded on-time graduation levels below 60 percent. This alarming difference for the City of Baltimore persists when rates are examined by county.

Consistent with the findings above, **table 2.8** show that public school dropout rates are significantly higher in Area 1 than other DJS-defined areas or individual counties. For the 2001–02 school year, the dropout rate for Area 1 (10.3 percent) was more than twice that of the rate for the second highest area, Area 4 (4.38 percent). Area 5 had the third highest rate (3.28 percent), followed by Area 3 (3.02 percent), and Area 2 (2.46 percent).

Table 2.9 shows the dropout rate ranking for all counties for the 2001–02 school year. Although several counties shifted in their rank between the 2000–01 and 2001–02 school years, the City of Baltimore saw dropout rates alarmingly higher than for the other counties in Maryland, as the second “worst” ranked county had a dropout rate of 5.88 (Wicomico) compared with Baltimore City’s rate of 10.32.

Public School Enrollment

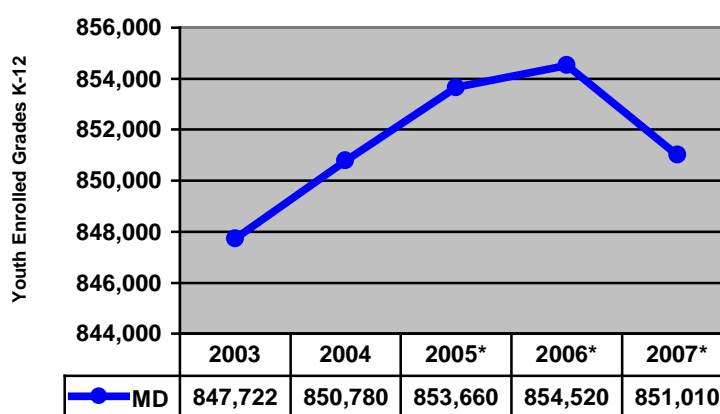
Public school enrollment between 1995 and 2000 rose 5.7 percent in Maryland. Calvert County, Howard County, and Queen Anne’s County recorded the fastest increases in enrollment, while the steepest declines were in Baltimore City, Allegany County, and Dorchester County (RESI, 2003). The series of tables and figures beginning with **Figure 2.13** show expected changes in school enrollment patterns in the near future. **Figure 2.13** shows an expected decline in school enrollment numbers after 2006.

Consistent with recent population declines, Area 1 school enrollment projections demonstrate a steadier decline than shown for the State overall, as illustrated in **figure 2.14**.

School enrollment projections for Area 2 are more similar to the projections shown for the State overall, as shown in **figure 2.15**.

Area 3 public school enrollment projections paint a different picture, in that a consistent increase is expected through 2007. However, not all counties in Area 3 are expected to increase; Allegany and Garrett show a decrease between 2003 and 2007, while Frederick, Montgomery, and Washington show a projected increase (see **figure 2.16**).

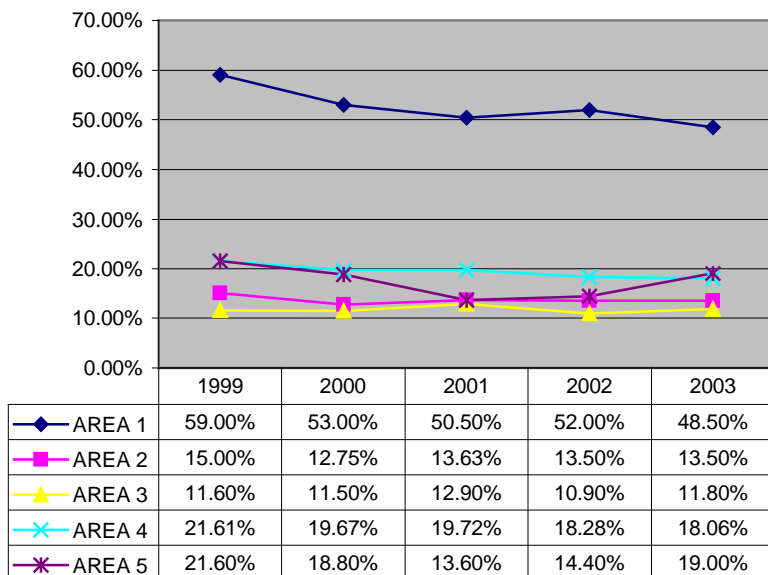
Figure 2.13. State of Maryland Public School Enrollment



* Projected Data

Figure 2.19. Maryland School Absence

(Percentage of high school students who miss more than 20 days of school during the school year.)



Source: Maryland State Department of Education.

The racial/ethnic breakdown for public school children is reflective of the larger community. The majority of children enrolled in Area 1 (Baltimore City) public schools are African-American (87.3 percent in 2000), while the predominance of whites in Area 3 is almost as great (83.9 percent in 2000). This black-white disproportionality is greatest in these two areas, while Area 5's numbers are closest to the national average (see **table 2.10**). Hispanic students made up only 4.9 percent of the 2000 enrollment, and were somewhat more concentrated in Area 3 (4.1 percent); however, this Area 3

total was driven by Montgomery County's having the largest concentration of Hispanic students—16.2 percent that year. Similarly, Area 5's higher concentration of Hispanic students resulted primarily from Prince George's rate of 7.5 percent, while all other Area 5 counties had less than 2 percent Hispanic students.

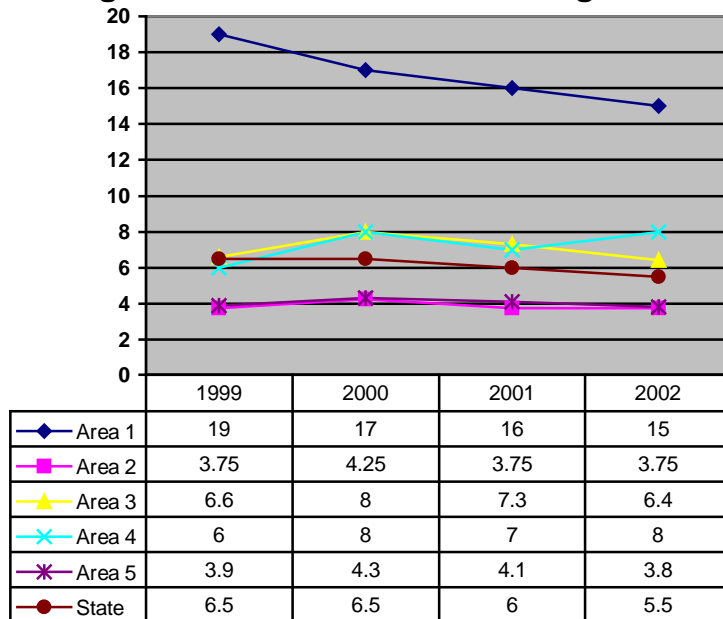
The Maryland State Department of Education tracks information on the percentage of high school students who miss more than 20 days of school during the school year. **Figure 2.19** illustrates that while school absence rates in Area 1 (Baltimore City) are disturbingly high (around 50 percent range throughout school years 1999–2003), this rate has declined somewhat in recent years, as it has in other Maryland DJS-defined areas, with the exception of Area 3, where it has remained between 11.5 percent and 12.9 percent during school years 1999–2003.

OTHER FACTORS AFFECTING YOUTH IN MARYLAND

Child Abuse and Neglect

The rate of indicated child abuse and neglect investigations per 1,000 children ages 0–18 (see **figure 2.20**) shows that Area 1's child abuse rate dropped from 19 per 1,000 children in 1999 to 15 per 1,000 in 2002. However, these rates are still significantly higher than the other DJS areas, whose rates were below 8.0 during that time period. DJS area ranking on child abuse and neglect investigations for 2002 are as follows (from “worst” to “best” rates): Area 1, Area 4, Area 3, Area 5, and Area 2.

Figure 2.20. Child Abuse and Neglect



Rate of indicated child abuse and neglect investigations per 1,000 children 0-18.
Source: Maryland Department of Human Resources; Annie E. Casey Foundation.

experienced a high (75.5) birthrate in 2000, and Dorchester County had a rate of 61. Conversely, lower teen birthrate areas have recently been identified as Howard County (13.5 in 2002), Kent County (16.0 in 2002), and Carroll County (17.5 in 2002).

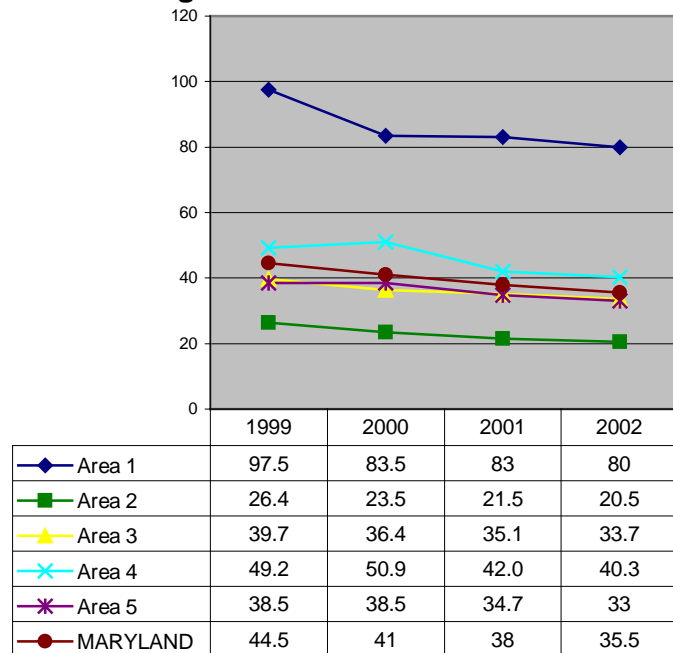
Teen Violent Death

Area 1 again surpasses the other areas in teen accidental deaths, or teen deaths by homicide or suicide. The Area 1 violent death rate for teens was 137 per 100,000 teens aged 15-19; more than twice as was shown for the second highest rate of 59.8 for Area 4. The rankings continued from “worst” to “best” as Area 5 (48.9), Area 2 (39.75), and Area 3 (39.3) (see **figure 2.22**).

Teen Birth Rate

Teen births per 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 19* paint a similar picture to that of child abuse and neglect cases. **Figure 2.21** shows that DJS area rankings for the 1999-2002 teen birth rates are as follows (from “worst” to “best” rates): Area 1, Area 4, Area 3, Area 5, and Area 2. Again, the rates in the City of Baltimore are alarmingly higher than for other areas—the rate was 80.0/1,000 women in 2003, while Area 4’s rate was only about half (40.3/1,000) that same year. Further, this 80.0 figure marked a substantial drop from 97.5 in 1999. Area definitions aside, teen birth rate varies by county. Caroline County

Figure 2.21. Teen Birth Rate



Population-based rate of the number of births to women ages 15-19, per 1,000 women.
Source: MD Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Annie E. Casey Foundation.

*This is population-based rate of the number of births to women ages 15-19.

SUMMARY

While Maryland's population grew by more than 10 percent during the 1990s, and is expected to surpass the 6 million mark by the year 2015, the population of Baltimore City (Area 1) experienced population loss, and this trend continued when the city decreased in size by roughly 20,000 people between 2000 and 2003.

Nevertheless, Baltimore City remains the most densely populated of Maryland's 24 jurisdictions. In addition, some other Maryland counties have

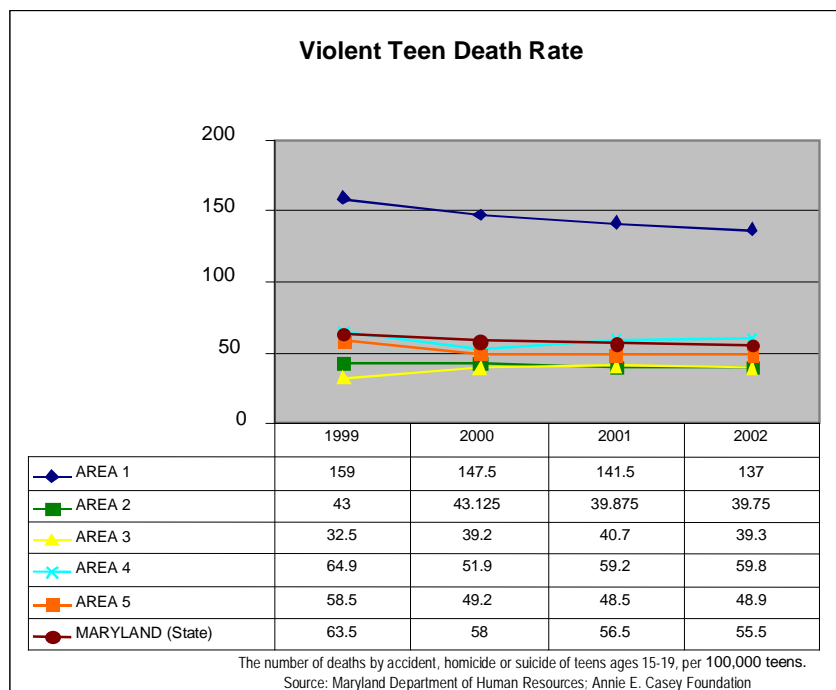
experienced slightly negative or minimal growth over the last decade, and are expected to continue this trend in the future. Population changes for youth have generally mirrored those seen in the general population; however, the youth population is not expected to grow at the same rate as the overall population in future years, and by 2020 is expected to represent a smaller percentage of the overall Maryland population—as it did in 2000.

While most of the population in Areas 2, 3, and 4 is white, the majority race in Area 1 was African-American, where it was more than double the white population in recent years. While the African-American population made up the majority of Area 1, more African-American Marylanders resided in area 5. About 3.6 percent of the Maryland 2000 population reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race). Close to half (47 percent) of Maryland's Hispanics resided in Area 3. Asian Marylanders made up 3.25 percent of the State's population in 2000, and were more likely to reside in Area 3 (49 percent). American Indians made up only 0.3 percent of Maryland's population and were more concentrated in Area 5 (36 percent). Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders made up a very small (0.04) percent of the population.

Maryland claims the second-highest median household income in the Nation, and recently ranked fifth among the States in per capita personal income. There is sharp contrast between the medium household incomes in DJS areas, with Area 2 showing a 2000 household income of \$64,200, compared with Area 1's \$33,900. Highest personal incomes were found in Montgomery County (\$47,722), the lowest in Somerset County (\$18,057).

Maryland reported the 17th-lowest 2001 unemployment rate in the Nation (4.1 percent), despite close proximity to the District of Columbia, which reported the highest that year (6.5 percent). 2001 unemployment rates varied by DJS-defined area, with the highest unemployment found in Area 1 (7.9 percent). In 2001, Maryland had the fourth-lowest poverty rate in the Nation, with

Figure 2.22



7.2 percent of the population living below the poverty level, compared with 11.7 percent for the United States as a whole. Again, great differences in rates were found across areas with respect to poverty, with Area 1 showing a poverty rate of 30.6 percent, compared with Area 2's 7.2 percent. Area 1 was recently found to have the highest child poverty rates (26 percent), followed by Area 4 (15.7 percent), and Area 3 (12.5 percent).

An overall highly educated State, Maryland had a 2002 graduation rate of 84 percent, with several counties showing graduation rates higher than 90 percent that year. Regarding students completing their high school education within 4 years, all areas had graduation rates comparable with or higher than the State average, with the exception of Area 1, which consistently yielded on-time graduation levels lower than 60 percent. This alarming difference for the City of Baltimore persists when rates are examined by county. Consistent with these findings, Area 1 has significantly higher dropout rates than other DJS-defined areas or individual counties.

Maryland's public school enrollment rose 5.7 percent between 1995 and 2000; however, a decline in school enrollment numbers is expected after 2006. Consistent with recent population declines, Area 1's school enrollment is expected to decline more steadily than the rest of the State.

More problems plaguing Area 1 include a higher child abuse rate, though a decline in investigated cases has been revealed. Teen birth rates in the City of Baltimore are also alarmingly higher than for other areas; the rate was 80.0/1,000 women in 2003, while Area 4's rate was about half (40.3/1,000) that same year. Teen birth rate varies by county, with Caroline County also experiencing a high (75.5/1,000) birthrate in 2000, followed by Dorchester County at 61.0/1,000. Finally, Area 1 surpasses the other areas in teen accidental deaths, or teen deaths by homicide or suicide, with a rate more than twice as was shown for the second highest rate (Area 4).

Table 2.6. Child Poverty, 1999–2000*

	1999 Child Poverty	2000 Child Poverty	RANK (2000) 1=Best, 24=Worst
Baltimore City	22.5%	26.0%	24
AREA 1 Total	22.5%	26.0%	–
Baltimore County	9.0%	9.0%	10
Carroll County	6.0%	5.0%	2
Harford County	7.0%	6.5%	4
Howard County	5.0%	4.5%	1
AREA 2 Total	6.8%	6.3%	–
Allegany County	17.0%	18.0%	20
Frederick County	6.5%	5.5%	3
Garrett County	17.0%	19.0%	21
Montgomery County	6.5%	7.0%	6
Washington County	12.0%	13.0%	15
AREA 3 Total	11.8%	12.5%	–
Caroline County	13.5%	16.0%	17
Cecil County	10.0%	11.0%	13
Dorchester County	17.0%	20.0%	22
Kent County	14.0%	15.5%	16
Queen Anne's County	8.5%	8.5%	9
Somerset County	22.0%	25.5%	23
Talbot County	11.0%	11.5%	14
Wicomico County	15.0%	17.0%	19
Worcester County	14.5%	16.0%	18
AREA 4 Total	13.9%	15.7%	–
Anne Arundel County	7.0%	7.0%	7
Calvert County	7.5%	6.5%	5
Charles County	8.5%	8.0%	8
Prince George's County	10.0%	10.5%	11
St. Mary's County	9.5%	10.5%	12
AREA 5 Total	8.5%	8.5%	–

Table 2.8. High School Dropouts 2000–2002

COUNTY	Public High School Dropouts, Grades 9–12, 2000–2001	Public High School Dropouts, Grades 9–12, 2001–02	Public High School Dropout Rate* Grades 9–12, 2000–2001	Public High School Dropout Rate* Grades 9–12, 2001–02
Baltimore city	3,238	2,998	11.32	10.32
AREA 1 Total	3,238	2,998	11.32	10.32
Baltimore County	889	948	2.64	2.79
Carroll County	187	187	2.17	1.97
Harford County	416	412	3.48	3.20
Howard County	265	290	1.91	1.86
AREA 2 Total	1,757	1,837	2.55	2.46
Allegany County	126	141	3.58	4.01
Frederick County	324	277	2.79	1.73
Garrett County	65	68	4.57	4.59
Montgomery County	693	811	1.67	1.77
Washington County	232	202	3.76	3.02
AREA 3 Total	1,440	1,499	3.27	3.02
Caroline County	80	95	4.58	5.43
Cecil County	166	153	3.80	3.00
Dorchester County	59	84	3.75	5.34
Kent County	31	53	3.66	5.65
Queen Anne's County	73	70	3.35	3.10
Somerset County	68	47	7.46	5.15
Talbot County	38	44	2.63	2.87
Wicomico County	208	249	5.03	5.88
Worcester County	61	74	2.73	3.03
AREA 4 Total	784	869	4.11	4.38
Anne Arundel County	996	1,150	4.37	4.29
Calvert County	190	182	3.72	3.16
Charles County	252	267	3.34	3.19
Prince George's County	1,238	1,411	2.96	2.85
St. Mary's County	143	142	2.96	2.91
AREA 5 Total	2,819	3,152	3.47	3.28
MARYLAND (State) Total	10,038	10,355	4.10	4.10

Source: MD Fact Book 2001–02 (*Event Dropout)
State Source: NCES Statistical Analysis Report, October 2004

Table 2.9. Maryland Dropout Rank by County 2001–02 School Year

COUNTY	2001–2002 Dropout Rank (1=Best, 24=Worst)
Frederick County	1
Montgomery County	2
Howard County	3
Carroll County	4
Baltimore County	5
Prince George's County	6
Talbot County	7
St. Mary's County	8
Cecil County	9
Washington County	10
Worcester County	11
Queen Anne's County	12
Calvert County	13
Charles County	14
Harford County	15
Allegany County	16
Anne Arundel County	17
Garrett County	18
Somerset County	19
Dorchester County	20
Caroline County	21
Kent County	22
Wicomico County	23
Baltimore city	24

Source: Annie E Casey Foundation, CLIKS data
<http://www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/cliiks.cgi?action=rawdata>

Table 2.7. Number and Percent of School-Aged Youth in Families in Poverty, 1999–2000 (Age 5-17)

COUNTY	1999 Estimates NUMBER	1999 Estimates %	2000 Estimates NUMBER	2000 Estimates %
Baltimore City	26,525	22.7	25,906	23.3
AREA 1 Total	26,525	22.7	25,906	23.3
Baltimore County	10,117	7.7	9,695	7.6
Carroll County	1,584	5	1,350	4.4
Harford County	2,769	6.1	2,515	5.7
Howard County	2,283	4.4	2,088	4.1
AREA 2 Total	16,753	5.8	15,648	5.45
Allegany County	1,822	16	1,676	15.6
Frederick County	2,204	5.6	1,920	4.9
Garrett County	958	17.3	909	17.3
Montgomery County	9,843	6.1	9,780	6.1
Washington County	2,442	10.9	2,355	10.8
AREA 3 Total	17,269	11.18	16,640	10.94
Caroline County	824	13.7	846	14.6
Cecil County	1,616	9.2	1,632	9.4
Dorchester County	954	17.7	914	17.8
Kent County	437	14.4	398	13.6
Queen Anne's County	625	8.2	591	7.9
Somerset County	780	23.4	739	22.8
Talbot County	613	11.1	542	10.1
Wicomico County	2,258	14.6	2,281	15.4
Worcester County	1,140	15.8	1,044	14.7
AREA 4 Total	9,247	14.23	8,987	14.03
Anne Arundel County	5,863	6.5	5,540	6.3
Calvert County	1,093	6.5	962	5.7
Charles County	2,101	8.1	1,866	7.2
Prince George's County	14,053	9.1	14,133	9.3
St. Mary's County	1,591	9	1,568	9.1
AREA 5 Total	24,701	7.84	24,069	7.52
MARYLAND (State)	94,495	9.5	91,250	9.4

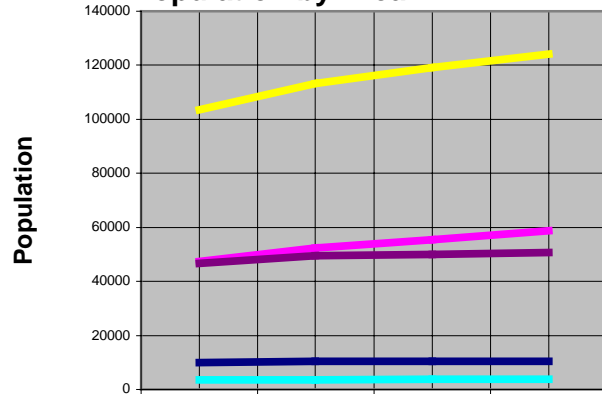
Source: Intercensal Estimates for States, Counties & School Districts, US Census Bureau (Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates)

**Table 2.10. Public School Enrollment
Race Breakdown, 2000**

	% White	% Black	% Asian, Pacific Islander	% Native American/ Alaskan	% Hispanic
Baltimore City	11.00	87.30	0.60	0.40	0.70
AREA 1	11.00	87.30	0.60	0.40	0.70
Baltimore County	61.70	32.40	3.80	0.50	1.70
Carroll County	95.60	2.30	1.10	0.20	0.80
Harford County	81.30	14.00	2.00	0.50	2.20
Howard County	69.90	17.80	9.60	0.20	2.50
AREA 2	77.13	16.63	4.13	0.35	1.80
Allegany County	95.20	3.30	0.80	0.30	0.30
Frederick County	86.40	9.00	2.10	0.20	2.40
Garrett County	99.50	0.30	0.10	0.00	0.10
Montgomery County	49.00	21.20	13.30	0.30	16.20
Washington County	89.60	7.50	1.30	0.20	1.40
AREA 3	83.94	8.26	3.52	0.20	4.08
Caroline County	77.10	20.00	0.80	0.10	2.00
Cecil County	91.40	5.90	0.80	0.20	1.70
Dorchester County	55.60	42.30	1.00	0.20	0.90
Kent County	70.00	26.70	0.50	0.20	2.60
Queen Anne's County	88.10	10.60	0.60	0.20	0.40
Somerset County	52.10	45.70	0.80	0.10	1.30
Talbot County	72.10	24.60	1.20	0.20	1.90
Wicomico County	60.20	35.30	2.30	0.10	2.20
Worcester County	71.00	26.80	0.80	0.10	1.30
AREA 4	70.84	26.43	0.98	0.16	1.59
Anne Arundel County	75.10	19.60	2.70	0.20	2.30
Calvert County	82.50	15.70	0.90	0.10	0.90
Charles County	59.90	35.00	2.20	1.00	1.90
Prince George's County	11.40	77.20	3.30	0.50	7.50
St. Mary's County	76.40	19.20	2.00	0.60	1.80
AREA 5	61.06	33.34	2.22	0.48	2.88
MARYLAND (State)	53.50	37.00	4.40	0.40	4.90
U.S.A.	62.10	17.20	4.00	1.20	15.60

Source: RESI MD Statistical Abstract 2003, via MD Dept Ed., The Fact Book 2000–2001

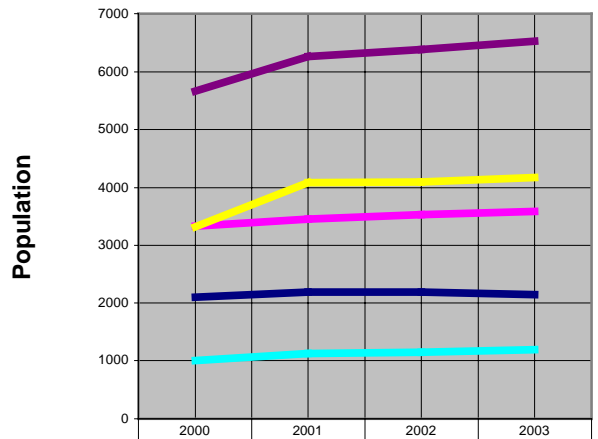
Figure 2.7. Maryland Asian Population by Area



	2000	2001	2002	2003
Area 1 Total	9985	10336	10327	10334
Area 2 Total	47431	52249	55486	58762
Area 3 Total	103417	113147	119120	124074
Area 4 Total	3439	3638	3726	3902
Area 5 Total	46657	49545	50051	50618

Source: Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) American Fact finder tables

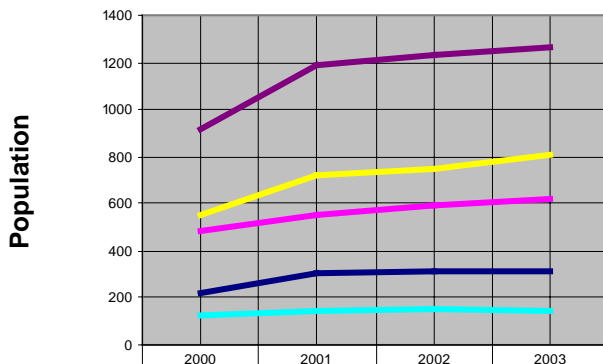
Figure 2.8. Maryland Native American Population by Area



	2000	2001	2002	2003
Area 1 Total	2097	2182	2181	2145
Area 2 Total	3334	3455	3528	3584
Area 3 Total	3323	4084	4095	4179
Area 4 Total	1001	1130	1152	1190
Area 5 Total	5668	6259	6378	6528

Source: Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) American Fact finder tables

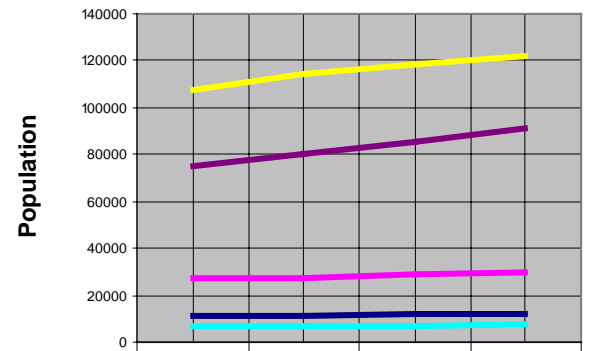
Figure 2.9. MD Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Population by Area



	2000	2001	2002	2003
Area 1 Total	222	308	318	311
Area 2 Total	486	552	597	623
Area 3 Total	554	725	748	805
Area 4 Total	126	146	149	144
Area 5 Total	915	1185	1228	1264

Source: Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) American Fact finder tables

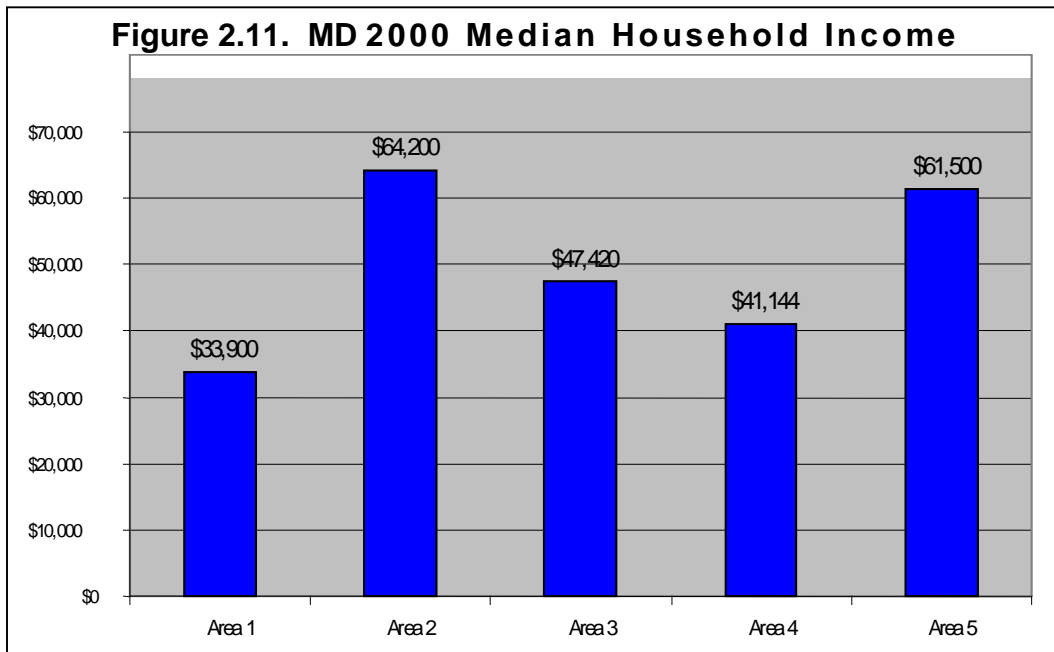
Figure 2.10. MD Hispanic Population by Area



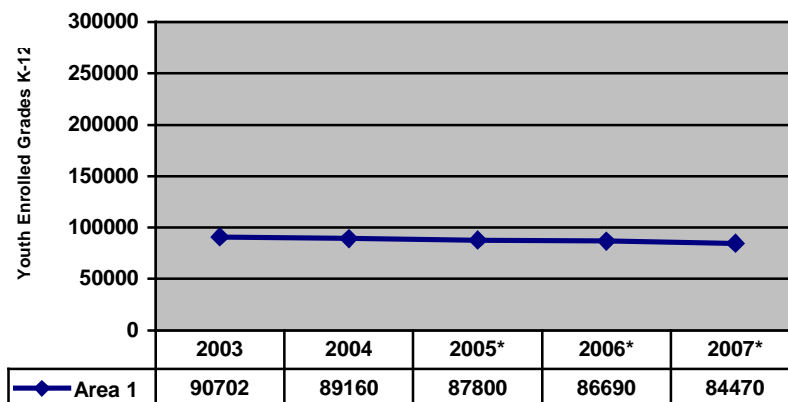
	2000	2001	2002	2003
Area 1 Total	11061	11368	11564	11621
Area 2 Total	26922	27633	28672	30162
Area 3 Total	107540	113965	118639	122012
Area 4 Total	6857	7081	7160	7372
Area 5 Total	75536	80578	85558	91184

Source: Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) American Fact finder tables

Figure 2.11. MD 2000 Median Household Income

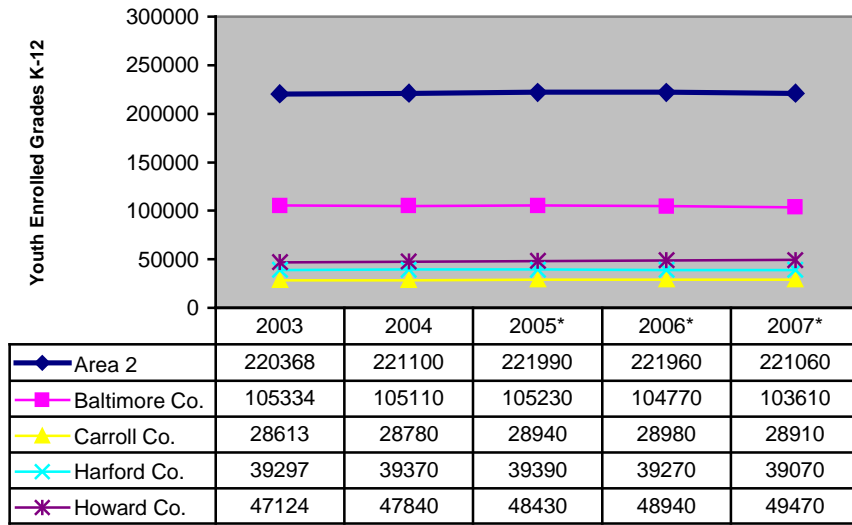


**Figure 2.14. Area 1 (City of Baltimore)
Public School Enrollment**



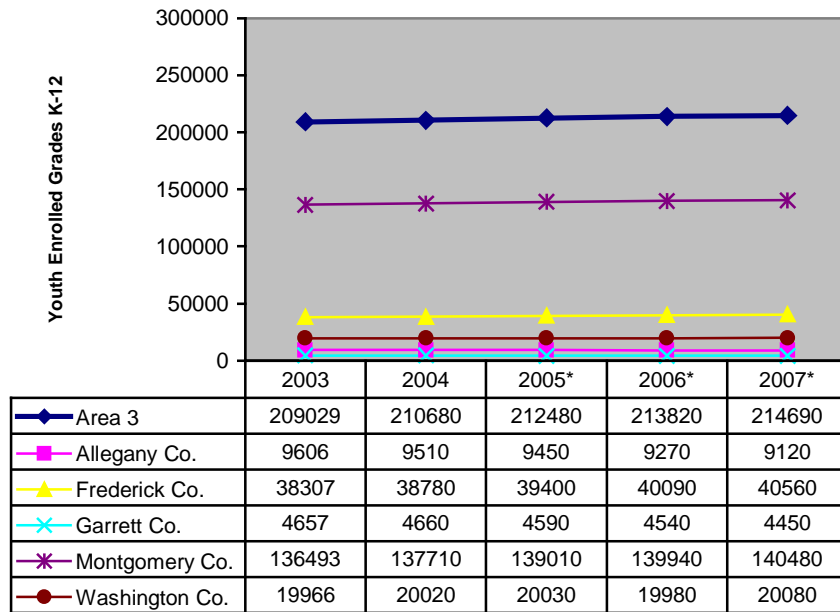
* Projected Data

Figure 2.15. Area 2 Public School Enrollment



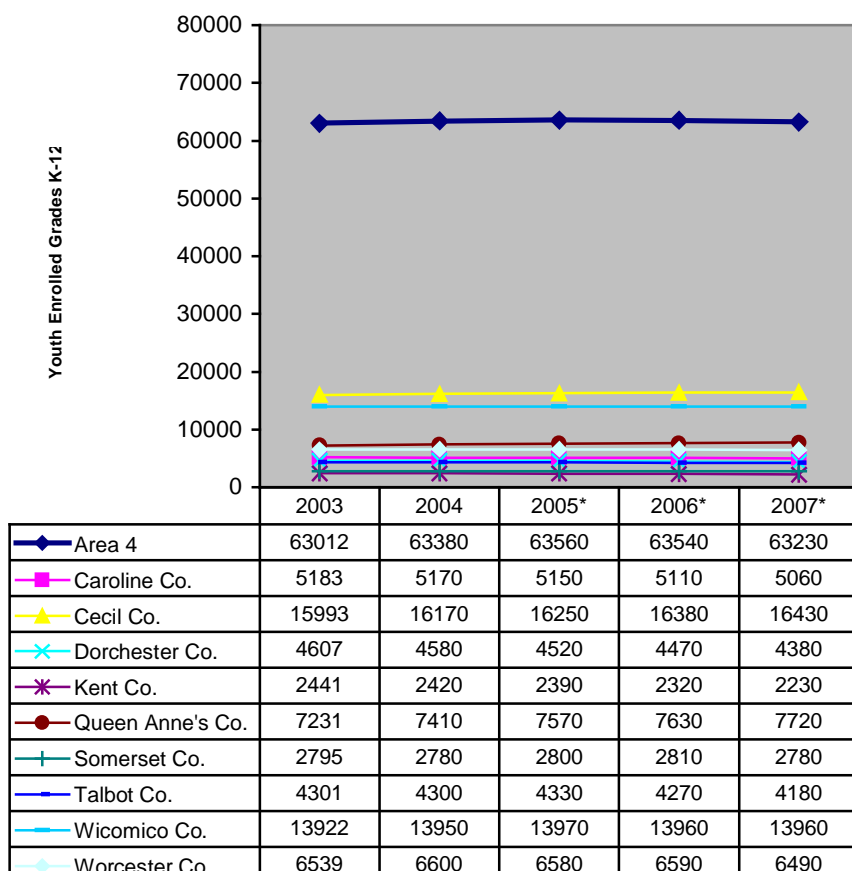
* Projected Data

Figure 2.16. Area 3 Public School Enrollment



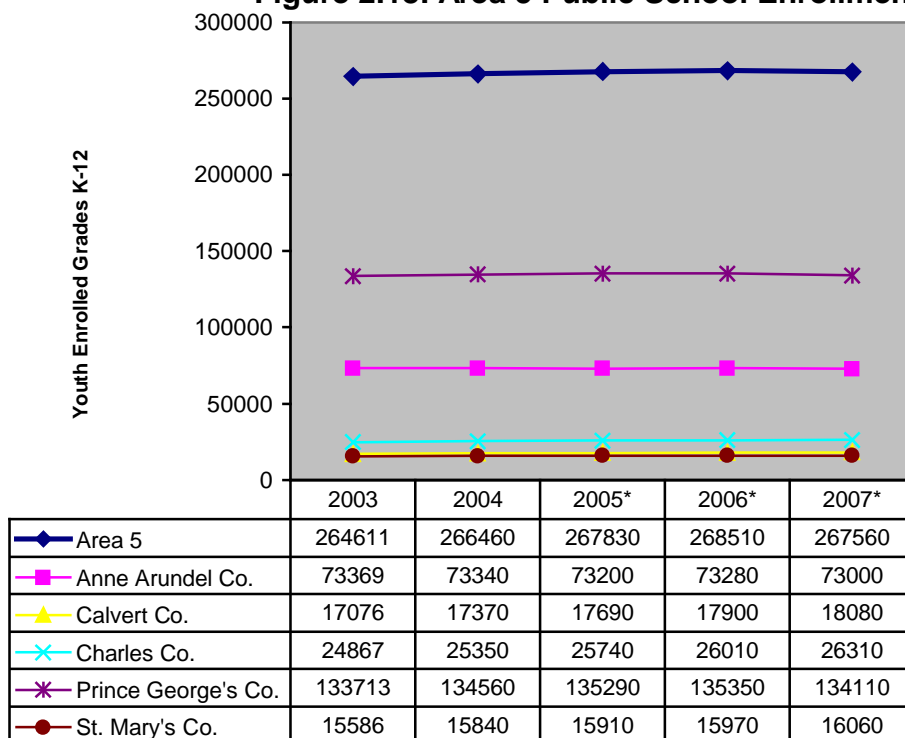
* Projected Data

Figure 2.17. Area 4 Public School Enrollment



* Projected Data

Figure 2.18. Area 5 Public School Enrollment



* Projected Data